

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV, NO. 7.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2040.

Hawaiian Gazette.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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OTIS SENDS PEACE NEWS

Says That the Crisis in the
Philippines is Over.

THE POLICY OF INACTIVITY

Spain Has a Scheme—Would Incline
Filipinos—Barrett Talks on Ex-
pansion at Shanghai.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Official in-
formation was received from Gen. Otis
at Manila today which has completely
restored the confidence of the Presi-

NEXT EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—
The arrival of the Ohio at San
Francisco today has relieved
the minds of the officials of the
Quartermaster's Department as
to the exact constitution of the
next expedition from the west-
ern coast for Manila. There
are four ships which will make
up this fleet. The Scandia will
be the flagship, and the Senator,
the Ohio and the Morgan City
will be the other vessels which
will sail in company with that
vessel. There will be two regi-
ments of regulars, which will
be taken by the Scandia, Sena-
tor and Ohio, while the Morgan
City will carry supplies. These
ships will be sent away early
next month if they are not made
ready before the end of the
present month.

dent and his advisers. While the cable-
gram was not given out, it can be stated
on the best of authority that it con-
tained the welcome news that the crisis
at Manila is now considered over. The
officials here take this view, and it is
the general opinion that a satisfactory
understanding with the insurgent
forces has been reached.

MANILA, Jan. 16.—It is reported
here that the more conservative Fili-
pinos in Iloilo are urging Aguinaldo to
permit Miller's troops to occupy the
city. They fear that the insurgent
troops will get beyond control and loot
and burn the city. Things are at a
standstill here, but it is evident that
the American policy of inactivity is
costing prestige every day that it con-
tinues.

HONGKONG, Jan. 16.—The censor-
ship at Manila prevents a full and
proper understanding of the situation
there. The rebel troops have advanced
their outposts to the American lines
and resort to every device to provoke
trouble. Many natives have been ar-
rested for smuggling arms into the
city. It was predicted that the natives
would attack the city on January 15th,
but there was no ground for the re-
port.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—It is reported here
that, as a new means of embarrassing
the United States, Spain will open di-
rect negotiations with the Filipinos for
the release of the Spanish prisoners.
The plan is to treat them as a power,
and thus recognize them as such. This
action will, it is said, be followed by
the recognition of other powers. It is
said that Spain will first demand of the
United States the immediate release of the
prisoners.

BARRETT TALKS.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 16.—John Barrett,
formerly United States Minister to
Siam, in an address before the Shang-
hai Chamber of Commerce today on the
question of American control of the
Philippines, said he feared that the op-
ponents at home of such control did not
appreciate its vital importance to
American commerce and influence in
the Far East, where immeasurable
opportunities would otherwise be lost.
The failure to assume and maintain
control, said Mr. Barrett, would for-
ever relegate the United States to a
secondary place in the Pacific. As for
the difficulties of governing the archi-
pelago, they had been exaggerated.
Aguinaldo and his followers could be
pacified by a mixture of diplomacy and
firmness. Nor would the Monroe doc-
trine be violated, for the occupation of

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CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY DEAD A FIGHT ON THE TREATY



WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Congressman Dingley died at 10:30

p. m.
Nelson Dingley, Jr., Governor of Maine from 1873 to 1875,
and Member of Congress from the Second Congressional District
of Maine since 1881, was born in Durham, Maine, in his grand-
father Lambert's farmhouse, on the banks of the Androscoggin
River, February 15th, 1832, a son of Nelson and Jane (Lambert)
Dingley. At 17 he taught a winter school in the town of China,
fourteen miles from home, and continued to teach during win-
ters while fitting for college. Entering Waterville College, (now
Colby University) in 1851, he remained there a year and a half
and then became a student at Dartmouth College, from which
institution he graduated in 1855. After leaving college, Mr. Dingley
studied law in 1855-56, and in the latter year was admitted to the
bar. Instead of entering upon the practice of the law, he decided
to become a journalist, for which profession he always mani-
fested a decided taste. In September, 1856, he purchased the
Lewiston Journal, of which he had been practically the editor
while studying law, and to which, in 1861, he added a daily edi-
tion. In 1861, at the age of 29, he was elected Representative
from Auburn to the State Legislature, in which body he at once
took high rank, was re-elected in 1862 and chosen Speaker of the
House at the session of 1863. In 1863 he removed to Lewiston,
where a few months after he was elected to the Legislature and
with the opening of the Legislative session of 1864 was unani-
mously re-elected Speaker. He was elected to the House twice
subsequently, but declined the Speakership, preferring to be on
the floor.
In 1873 Mr. Dingley was elected Governor of Maine by about
10,000 majority. In 1874 he was re-elected by over 11,000 ma-
jority, declining a third nomination in 1875. In 1881, Mr. Ding-
ley was nominated by the Republicans of the Second Congressional
District of Maine. He was elected by a majority of over 5,000,
nearly twice as large as ever before given to any candidate in
that district. He was re-elected nine times. His first speech in
Congress was made on April 25th, 1882, on "protection to American
shipping."

President McKinley tendered the position of Secretary of the
Treasury to Mr. Dingley, but he declined the offer, preferring to
remain in his position as Chairman of the Ways and Means
Committee and floor-leader of the Republican majority of the
House. Under his leadership, the House, within sixteen days after
the Fifty-fifth Congress was convened in extraordinary session,
passed a bill revising the tariff.
Mr. Dingley was a Congregationalist in religion. He was mar-
ried on June 11th, 1857, to Miss Salome McKennedy, of Auburn,
Maine. They had six children, of whom five survive.

the Philippines by the United States
was not a direct act of conquest, but
the inevitable result of a war in which
grave responsibilities had been un-
avoidably entailed.

Mr. Barrett emphasized the fact that
the nations which, like England, were
chiefly concerned, approved of perma-
nent American control, and concluded
with the remark that all nations in-
terested could safely trust to the good
judgment of President McKinley.

HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—
From the present outlook there
will be no Hawaiian legislation
at this session except the pass-
age of the extensions of customs
and contract labor laws. These
bills are ready for considera-
tion in the committees of the
Senate, the former having
passed the House, and it will
take only a few moments of the
morning hour to get them
through any time within the
coming month. There is no
opposition to these measures,
and they will be made laws if
nothing else Hawaiian is taken
care of at this time.

LAWTON'S DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The United
States transport Grant, formerly the
Mohawk, having on board the Fourth
Infantry and a battalion of the Seven-
teenth Infantry, will sail from New
York Wednesday for the Philippines
via the Suez canal. The Grant will
reach Manila some time between thirty
and thirty-two days from the time
of sailing. General Lawton, who will
be assigned to the Philippines, will
take passage with his staff on the
Grant.

The Opposition is Now Very
Active in the U. S. Senate.

BUT IT WILL CARRY

Administration—Hoar's Following.
A Commission to Be Appoint-
ed—Work Cut Out.

POLL MADE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—As to the
future of the peace treaty a poll of the
Senate has been made by the opposi-
tion, and this is said to develop the
fact that men who now say they will
vote against the treaty number thirty-
one, and there are still two votes which
are counted in the doubtful column.
Still with this showing the leaders of
the anti are not hopeful of preventing
the passage of the treaty at the present
session. They say the pressure of the
administration, which is always felt
when there is some question of vital
importance before Congress, is suffi-
cient to pull the measure through. The
fact of the matter is that they have
something like thirty votes against the
treaty, and when Hoar introduced his
resolution, which declares the inten-
tion of the United States to give the
Philippines to the natives for a repub-
lic, this showed many of the Republi-
cans a way to be with the President on
the treaty and at the same time indi-
cate their opposition to any kind of ex-
pansion. There are several of these
Republicans, and they will fall into
line behind Hoar's resolution and then
vote for the treaty, making the declar-
ation of policy serve as a sop to their
conscience.

A COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Com-
mission which the President is about
to appoint to proceed to the Philip-
pines will not be subject to the con-
firmation of the United States Senate,
but will be named under reserved au-
thority of the President and its ex-
penses will be paid out of the appro-
priations. It is not expected to com-
mit the United States Government to
recognition of the independence of the
natives nor is it to frame a scheme of
government for the islands as was the
case with the Hawaiian Commission.
Undoubtedly, however, the Commis-
sioners will unofficially confer with
the natives and advise with the mil-
itary authorities, it being felt here
that men of their experience and qual-
ifications will be valuable counselors
in the conditions now existing.

It is believed that the natives can
be kept from hostilities until the ar-
rival of the Commission at Manila, and
then it is hoped that the best results
will follow the visit, including the re-
assurance of the natives upon many
points as to which they are now doubt-
ful. It also will be perceived that by
the appointment of the Commission
the President is granting the appeal of
some of the best Filipinos, who are
confident that both sides will be en-
lightened by its creation and declare
that the United States Government
will be shown that the abilities of the
Filipinos for government has been
underestimated, while the Filipinos
themselves will be induced to have
patience before insisting upon self-
government.

COL. FIFE.

MANILA, Dec. 13.—Lieutenant-Col-
onel W. J. Fife and Captain M. F. El-
rich of the First Washington Regiment
are under arrest and confined to their
quarters. They will be tried by court-
martial under the sixty-first article of
war for conduct unbecoming officers
and gentlemen. Their arrest was or-
dered by Colonel Wholley of the First
Washington on charges preferred by
one of the Captains and sworn to by
several other officers of the regiment.
The charges include drunkenness and
causing members under their com-
mand to become intoxicated. The trial
will probably be prolonged through
several weeks. All the papers in the
case must go to Washington for final
action.

SOUTHERN ISLANDS.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The Government,
on the reassembling of the Cortes, will
immediately ask for authority to sell
the Marianne (Ladrones), Caroline and
the Pelew islands, since Spain is pow-
erless to maintain a sufficient force to
defend them. The Government arrived
at this decision in consequence of ad-
vice from General Rios that an army
of 4000 men, a man-of-war and two
gunboats would be necessary for the
purpose.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The Vossische
Zeitung, referring to the voyage next
summer of the German cruiser Arcola

in the Pacific, says it will be connected
with the intention of the Government
to acquire the Caroline Islands.

NO EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Diplomats refuse
to take seriously the revival of the
report cabled from Washington that
the United States is willing to ex-
change the Philippine Islands for the
British West Indian islands.

A high official of the Foreign Office
characterizes the statement as absurd.

THRONE SPEECH.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The Prus-
sian Diet was opened today
with a speech from the throne,
in which Emperor William, as
King of Prussia, said that the
financial situation continued
favorable, the basis of both po-
litical and national life being
soundly established and the
prosperity of the country visibly
growing. His majesty regarded
the future with confidence and
mentioned the measures which
would be introduced to extend
state railroads and navigable
canals from the Dortmund-Ems
canal to the Rhine, Weser and
Elbe.

SILK CULTURE.

Experimental Work Being Pro-
secuted in Earnest.

Byron O. Clarke, the enthusiastic
secretary of agriculture is now giving
some of his time to the introduction of
the silk industry into these islands.
Mr. Clarke says that this important
industry will succeed in Hawaii. The
notion that this is a sugar country and
nothing else is an erroneous one. Mr.
Clarke has made many experiments
and finds that almost anything will
grow here that can be raised in Cali-
fornia, and of a good quality. Especial-
ly is this true of the mulberry tree, on
which the silk work feeds. When
asked regarding the effect of insect
pests on the mulberry tree Mr. Clarke
replied that the mulberry will grow in
the mountains as well as on the low
lands and in the high altitude they are
safe from the destructive beetle.

Mr. Clarke recently received from
the States some eggs of the silk worm.
Part of them he sent to Leon Malterre,
principal of Onomea school, Hawaii.
He also gave some to the Normal
Training School, with which experi-
ments will be made by the students
under the direction of Professor Wood.
Any one who is interested in the in-
dustry and wants some of the eggs can
get them of Mrs. Carrie Williams, 1246
Logan avenue, San Diego, California.

A number of mulberry clippings
have been received by Mr. Clarke and
can be secured through the Depart-
ment of Agriculture.

The Bureau of Agriculture feels very
much indebted to Mrs. E. P. Keeney,
of San Diego, for information which
she has given. Mrs. Keeney was sec-
retary of the board of silk culture of
California.

Cocoon can become one of the pro-
ducts of Hawaii. Mr. Clarke has re-
ceived from Mr. D. H. Hitchcock some
very fine specimens grown in Hilo. In
this line of produce there is a good
opening in these islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Bergstrom.

The marriage of James W. Berg-
strom, manager of the Bergstrom
Music Co., and Miss Linda M. Curtis,
of Newtonville, Mass., took place Jan-
uary 15, at the residence of the groom's
aunt, Mrs. James W. Burnham, Clin-
ton avenue, Alameda, Cal. The cere-
mony was performed by the Rev. J.
Geo. Gibson, of Emanuel Baptist
church, San Francisco. After a short
stay in San Francisco with relatives
the newly married couple will reach
Honolulu, their future home, early in
February.

COLON MAY BE FLOATED.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 16.—Representa-
tives of a Norwegian wrecking com-
pany examined the wrecks of the
Spanish war ships yesterday in order
to see if it is possible to raise them.
They said that the Colon might pos-
sibly be floated, but they are doubtful
in the case of the Almirante Oquendo.
The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Com-
pany is making headway on the wreck
of the Reina Mercedes.

JOHANNESBURG.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 15.—No news has
been received from Johannesburg since
yesterday afternoon, when word was
received that a public meeting of Brit-
ish residents, convened with the object
of protesting against the grievances of
the Uitlanders, had broken up in a free
fight, involving Boers, Afrikaners and
Britons. Telegraphic communication is
closed down and there is much uneasiness
here.

G. M. Ford, L. H. Nolte, James Cog-
well and M. J. Beattie, are passengers
on the Doric en route for Korea, where
they will engage in mining.

NOT ON HAND YET

Americans Are Still Aboard Transports at Iloilo.

GEN. OTIS SAYS NO CHANCE

Insurgents Are Active—Guerrilla War Is Proposed—Spanish Views.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends the following: Maj. Gen. Otis cabled to the War Department today that no change had occurred in the situation in the Philippines.

What the result of the conference was could not be learned, but there is reason to believe the administration will not budge from its position to establish peace and order in the islands. The Filipinos are to be impressed with the good will and friendship which the United States has for them.

But there must be recognition of and obedience to the sovereignty of the United States.

The friends of Germany are much incensed by the report that the Berlin Government is secretly aiding Aguinaldo. It is true the attitude of Germany several months ago gave rise to apprehension to the Administration, but has since given strong indications of her intentions to be strictly neutral, and has gone so far as to decline to permit her consular representatives in the Philippines to take care of the interests of Spanish subjects.

NOT ASHORE.

MANILA, Jan. 11.—The American troops remain at Iloilo, their transports being anchored close to the town. They could take the place in twenty minutes if the order was given.

The pro-republican press of the Philippines continues to publish inflammatory articles against annexation to the

Rios says Aguinaldo's proclamation has "produced immense enthusiasm among the rebels."

AMERICANS COMPLAIN.

HONGKONG, Jan. 12.—The Americans who are arriving here from Manila complain bitterly of the inactivity of Maj. Gen. Otis, particularly in leaving the water supply of Manila at the mercy of the rebels. They say a collision between the Americans and insurgents is inevitable. Aguinaldo's dispatches to the Filipino junta here have been stopped.

TREATY REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today authorized Senator Davis to report the peace treaty favorably without amendment. The committee was in session for only an hour, and the greater part of this time was consumed in waiting for a quorum, the Senators meantime discussing informally the provisions of the treaty.

AT BAY BOTTOM

Drowning Near Oceanic Wharf This Morning.

MAN DEAD—WOMAN SAVED

Joe Silva and Isabel Perry—Stepping From Australia to Island Steamer.

(From Monday's Daily)

A drowning took place near the Oceanic wharf at 12:45 this morning. It was a miracle that two lives were not lost in the casualty.

Joseph Silva and Isabel Perry fell into the water while attempting to cross over from the steamer Australia which is anchored at the Oceanic dock to the island steamer Helene, which is lying alongside of the big Coast steamer. The woman missed her footing and fell into the water between the vessels, pulling her companion down with her.

On the woman's cries for help were heard by night watchman McCreeken, of the Australia, and John, who is night captain of the Custom watch. Both were at the side of the Australia within a minute or two after the couple fell. By lowering a rope they were able to rescue the woman. Silva went to the bottom. The waters refused to surrender his body up to 2:30 o'clock this morning.

Miss Perry told her story to the Advertiser very shortly after her rescue. Her statement is as follows:

"Joe Silva is my own cousin. He and I had been together during the evening. We had not drunk much; only a little beer. We went on board of the Australia about 12 o'clock, and after talking a brief time with the night watchman on the steamer, Silva called me to the side of the ship and asked me to accompany him over to the Helene, to call a boat and go rowing. I did not want to go but Silva led me on until we were both standing on the steps on the side of the steamer. The jump over to the Helene did not appear to be over two or three feet. The vessels were moving to and fro to the water some. We started to make the jump and the next thing I realized myself falling into the water.

"I could swim and immediately began to float. Help reached me almost instantly. I never saw Silva after we fell."

Night Watchman McCreeken saw the couple fall. He is of the opinion that Silva struck his head while falling and sank at once to the bottom. Silva and Miss Perry are of Hawaiian and Portuguese blood. The man is said to be in the employ of the Wilder Steamship company as donkey man on the Helene. He was well known along the wharf and was an intelligent fellow. He could speak the Hawaiian, Portuguese and English languages well.

Miss Perry's arm is quite badly bruised as a result of her fall.

LILUOKALANI.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A petition from former Queen Liliuokalani was presented to the House today protesting against the United States' assertion of ownership to the crown lands of Hawaii as a taking of property without due process of law and appealing to the President, Congress and the people for a restoration of these lands. The same petition was presented to the Senate.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD.

You want the best medicine that can be obtained, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only medicine in use that meets all of these requirements. This remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. It has many rivals, but, for the speedy and permanent cure of bad colds, stands without a peer and its splendid qualities are everywhere admired and praised. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO

Corporation is to Have Modern Office Building.

TO BE AT FORT AND QUEEN

Will Cover Much Ground—Two Long Frontages—Probably Three Stories.

Honolulu will have another fine business block. It will be the new home of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., and will be erected on the vacant land in the Hackfeld lot on Fort street, corner of Queen. The plans of the building have not been definitely decided upon as yet. There has not been time for this as the final decision to build has just been reached.

Messrs. Hackfeld, Wolters and Suhr have talked over the style of the building to be erected, but are still slightly at variance on the matter. An architect was yesterday directed to draft plans and submit same as soon as possible.

From present indications it would seem that the block would take the form of three stories, running along the entire front of Fort street, with an L at either end. The L's will extend back to the gateway on Queen street that now lead into the main offices. By such an arrangement the present buildings would not be disturbed.

Other plans may develop, however, as a result of the architect's work. But in any case it is the intention of the firm to put up a modern and up-to-date building that will be a credit to the city.

It is quite certain that the ground will be broken and work commenced on the proposed block within the next six months.

The present office building is one of the old structures of Honolulu. It was at one time the Legislative hall and in it Kalakaua was elected King. This was the time that Queen Emma's forces were struggling for supremacy. During the time that the Legislature was in session there were many lively scenes in and about the building. Kalakaua's election brought about a riot between the opposing forces.

H. Hackfeld & Company have occupied the building for a number of years. The business of the firm has increased to such an extent that at present there is considerable lack of room.

A large and commodious building was erected on the lot over a year ago which has been used exclusively for the preparation of island coffees for the market.

Progress is being made in the Hall & Son block. This will be the tallest structure in the city. All the rooms will be outside and well ventilated. The elevator entrance will be on the Lewers & Cooke side.

Ripley & Dickey, architects for the two-story Brewer block, have altered their original plans so as to provide for about six additional offices on the second floor. Twenty feet have been taken off the front of the building and no extension has been made in the rear, thus reducing the ground plan of the building. The call for tenders for the contracts will be made within a week or two.

Another Victim Cured.

What a Honolulu Lady Has to Say of Doan's Backache and Kidney Pills.

Many people are skeptical about taking so-called patent medicines, but a few testimonials as given below ought to convince the most skeptical that all remedies are not without merit.

Home testimonials certainly must be accepted as being first class and positive proof of the curative features of a remedy. Watch this space for a series of testimonials of people well and favorably known.

Mrs. Grace Dodd, 524 Young street, says: "I was troubled with enlargement of the liver; suffered severe pains in my right side and lame back for two years. After consulting a local physician and taking medicines of all kinds and failing to get relief I purchased a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and soon was relieved of the severe pains, could enjoy a good sleep and am satisfied the Pills cured me."

Doan's Kidney and Backache Pills can be obtained at the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Fort Street, at 50c a box.

Dry in Koolau.

Joe Mendonca, the alcalde of Koolau, is over from Kaneohe and is complaining of the dry spell in his district. There was a threat of moisture from above three weeks ago, but it failed to materialize to the extent of effectiveness and everything is brown and burning. During a couple of days of this week there were high warm winds. Mr. Mendonca shakes his head in reply to the question of prospects. He is hoping hard for rain.

JUST ARRIVED

Ex. S. C. ALLEN

20 HEAD LARGE

Young : Mules.

IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION.

For Sale at Low Figures

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

WANTED!

Everybody to call and examine our new and superb line of

GENTS' SLIPPERS.

STYLISH AND UP TO DATE! JUST THE THING FOR CHRISTMAS!

Tan Seal Skin, Toller,
Black and Russet Romeos,
Russet Kid, Toller,
Black Seal Skin, Toller,
Box Calf, Toller,
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WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
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- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 16, 32, and 64, and in cases containing six times the quantity, the each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DYE COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette

PLAN IS TALKED

Expressions on the Proposal for an Exposition.

IDEAS ON THE PROMOTERS

Do Not Ask Much of Town People.
Views of Local Men—Favorable and Unfavorable.

The last steamer from San Francisco brought a second letter from the promoters of the Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair scheduled to be held in Honolulu in May or June of this year. They state that the manufacturers, merchants and producers of the Pacific Coast, who have resolved to participate in the Exposition, are very desirous to know the feeling of the merchants in Honolulu toward their scheme. Nothing has been received by them from the Islands in reply to the letter sent by Hawaiian Consul Charles T. Wilder, of San Francisco, (published in this paper) in which the aims and objects of the proposed Exposition were fully outlined.

Charles De Garmo Gray is the author of the last letter. He is anxious to impress upon the minds of the merchants of Honolulu that the exhibitors have no desire, or intention, to change the present system of business in Honolulu. "They simply wish to show, by spending their own money," writes Mr. Gray, "that they desire the friendly relationship already existing between the Hawaiian merchant and producer, to continue. Since the writing of our first letter to Consul Wilder, additional assurance has been made of a desire on the part of a large number of other manufacturers, to make exhibits in Honolulu, and we are now assured of a sufficient number who will pay liberally for space, to meet all expenses. There is no question but that the Exposition will be held during May or June, if the merchants will only give us an expression of their feeling toward the project. The manufacturers insist that they must have the patronage and moral support of the merchants before they will undertake it."

Mr. Gray also mentions in his letter that the manufacturers will make expenditures in Honolulu aggregating over \$10,000 in connection with the Exposition.

Mr. Gray will be notified that the entire matter will be taken up and discussed at the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Advertiser has interviewed a number of merchants concerning their attitude toward the scheme. All have their own ideas about the matter and very few coincide. Secretary J. G. Spencer, of the Chamber of Commerce, says there was unfavorable talk among some of the merchants at the last meeting of the Chamber. President Atherton was confined at his home on account of illness, and his views on the matter could not be ascertained yesterday.

W. W. Hall, of E. O. Hall & Son, has no objections to offer. He would patronize the Exposition and would be glad to become acquainted with the manufacturer or representative of any line of goods carried by him.

Fred Lewis, of Lewis Brothers, has the same feeling about the matter. Mr. Lewis does not believe, however, that the proposed Exposition would accomplish the results that would warrant the manufacturer to make heavy expenditures. "You see the entire population in Hawaii is about 115,000 and the consumption of any particular brand of goods must necessarily be small and limited. While the Royal Baking Powder Company has a business with the Islands amounting to nearly \$75,000 yearly, a partake concern could not develop a business of over \$2,000 or \$3,000 a year. It is these manufacturers who will lose. We would gladly welcome them to our city, if they choose to come in spite of such conditions."

J. J. Egan fears that it would be a mistake for the Exposition to be held during the coming spring, because there are no hotel accommodations for the people. It would give the visitors a bad impression of the city. Mr. Egan favors a postponement until fall, when Honolulu will be in a better position to take care of her guests.

Manager Girdler, of N. S. Sachs & Company, stated that he had been in the dry goods business for twenty-five years. He is learning new things every little while and is confident that an Exposition such as is planned could only result in a mutual benefit for the manufacturer and merchant. The consumer would also be the direct recipient of such a benefit.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Company has faith in the Exposition. W. H. Smith said that the visit of a shoe manufacturer to the Islands with the latest line of shoes would enable them to select bargains for the people. "We have a display of white canvas shoes in our windows now which are new and specially adapted to this country. This is the result, you see, of a recent interview with the manufacturer."

T. W. Hobron believes that the Exposition would be a good thing for the merchant. The results obtained might not be satisfactory to the manufacturer.

Hyman Brothers did not care much whether the manufacturers came or not.

Capt. J. M. Camara, the wine merchant, said he would work for the Exposition.

E. C. Macfarlane is confident that sufficient additional hotel accommodations will have been erected by May to shelter all who come to the Exposition from the coast.

B. F. Dillingham would like to see a closer alliance between the manufacturer and merchant.

Fully a dozen other merchants spoke

in a similar tone. They felt that as long as the manufacturer wanted to show his goods at his own expense, that they were entitled to the patronage and co-operation of the Honolulu merchants. Only good could come of the thing.

To Try Trolley

Mr. Payne, manager for the Tram company, said yesterday that arrangements were going ahead in a satisfactory manner for installation of an electric experiment line by his company. This was first announced in the Advertiser a couple of months ago, then contradicted in another paper, but Mr. Payne says without his authority. Overhead trolley will be used. It is likely that the corporation will postpone work on the street until Mr. Neumann, the attorney, returns from the coast, as a legal fight is anticipated.

Mr. Payne says the profits of the Tram company for the past six months are not so great as people might imagine, on account of the very marked advance in the price of hay and grain.

HE HAD THE PULL

Words on the Latest Remarkable Promotion.

Col. Barber and Col. Smith—Comparison of Services and Rewards Made.

(Examiner, Dec. 11.)

Yesterday's dispatches from Washington gazetted Col. Thomas H. Barber of the First New York Volunteer Infantry, to be Brigadier General, doubtless (although this is not mentioned) because of the severe campaign which Col. Barber fought on the peninsula of San Francisco and his overwhelming victories won against tremendous odds amid the tropic shades of Hawaii, where he may have commanded as many as seventeen regiments and ordered more than a dozen salutes without losing a man, unless he got lost in the military shuffle or died of eating embalmed beef.

Col. Barber is a haughty example of the New York nobility, and is chiefly distinguished for his wealth. He is reputed to have money to throw at the birds. It is not forgotten how when he arrived with his command in San Francisco and the vivid odors of Camp Richmond were brought between the wind and his nobility he turned up his haughty nose and remarked that "the camp might do for common soldiers, but not for such as he and his."

Straightway he used his pull, which is mighty, and had his regiment transferred to the Presidio, where they stayed until they sailed away across the tropic seas to the islands of the annexed district. In Honolulu the New Yorkers, although gallant in parade, did not behave themselves very well, and in fact rather disgusted the peaceful people of those happy islands, who did not understand why they should be visited with a horde of undisciplined louts and hoodlums. However, after an elegant and bloodless sojourn in Honolulu Col. Barber had enough of war's alarm, and once more putting his pull in operation, had himself and his men shipped home again.

Like the King of France, he had marched his army up the hill and then marched down again. For these military services he is now gazetted a Brigadier, because republics are not ungrateful when you have a pull.

On the other hand, there is plain Col. Jim Smith, commanding the First Regiment of California Volunteers. We all saw him and his men go out with the very first expedition to Manila to take their chances in a real war among savages and fevers. They did their fighting gallantly when called on, and the lives of some of them were given for their country. Now they are bidden to further service of danger at Iloilo, and they are not backward to respond. Their commanding officer is a splendid soldier, but apparently he has no pull, and still he is plain Col. Jim Smith.

Look on this picture and on that.

Martin Smith to Marry.

The engagement is announced of Miss Grace Allen, of San Francisco, to Martin Smith, formerly of Honolulu, but now of San Francisco. Miss Allen is a charming young society lady. She visited Honolulu this summer, accompanied by her mother. The couple will be married in February and will spend their honeymoon in the Islands, returning to San Francisco to reside.

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Montgomery Ward & Co., CHICAGO, U. S. A., 111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

IN A HOSPITAL

The Patients Are All "Boys" and They Love Company.

WITH INMATES OF BUENA VISTA

A Weakness for Pie—The Labor of Mrs. Hughes—Names for Nurses—Home Longing.

(Written for the Saturday Advertiser.)

Companies of the First New York Volunteers have left us, and as ship after ship has sailed out of the harbor bearing homeward the boys who have dwelt in our midst there has been a feeling of thankfulness. The familiar alohas have carried a heartfelt "God speed," for the boys were off to home and safety, off to where the yawning jaws of a hospital no longer threatened to close upon them. The Military Hospital on King street is closed and the past few months with its weight of sympathetic interest in the soldier boy is changed into the happier present with pictures of his welcome home.

But there are still one hundred and twenty-five sick soldier boys in Honolulu. In one big ward, both long and broad, are the boys who are left behind. The boys who are going on the 24th, and the boys who hope to go on the 24th, and the boys who know they are not well enough to harbor thoughts of home just yet. And they are all together at the Military Hospital on Nuanuan avenue. If there is anything in the adage: "Misery loves company," surely it might be exemplified at the Buena Vista Hospital.

There is every kind of boy, from those of whom a fond mother would plead: "Boys will be boys," right through the gamut of boy characters. And each one of those boys, different though they may be, has one point in common now; they all long for "company." "It relieves the monotony," they declare. And so they welcome a visitor with a flattering warmth.

"Sit down," says one boy, as he motions you to a seat at the foot of his bed. "Ah, now you look as though you were going to stay. Do you belong to the Red Cross, or did you just come by chance? Well, as long as you are here it doesn't matter how you came."

"Don't hurry off," begs another, "it is so nice to see you. Will you come soon again? Never mind bringing us anything; only just come." "Only just come." That is the sentiment of these boys away from home. They long for a sight of some one from the outside world.

They have another sentiment in common—the volunteer. There is not one of them who will ever be a volunteer again. Much has been said about the regular and the volunteer. Material for volumes is awaiting the enquirer at the Buena Vista Hospital. Would they enlist again? Yes, if their country needed them, but not as a volunteer.

There is still another sentiment in common among these boys—PIE! Pie has laid a number of them low. There are some who are afraid of it; there are others who would brave death for it. There was one boy who did. He was convalescent and progressing favorably on a safe diet. But the diet was too safe to be satisfactory to the heart—or the stomach—of a boy. So he made, as he expressed it, "a sneak for pie." At a Chinaman's across the street he bought one of a fair size and of a taste, the unholy joy of which is known only to forbidden fruit. He had a relapse and raved of pie. They pulled him through and he said that "pie was no joke." They felt that he had profited by the hard lesson; and he had.

But the boy in the next bed only saw the relapse; he had not been the sufferer, so he too patronized the Chinaman across the street. They pulled him through, too; and the boys say that this is a good thing for the pie business. "Boys will be boys," and the others—those afraid of pie—have relapses on pineapples, or other eatables equally dangerous to a typhoid convalescent. A lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, whose life was spared of, but who was saved through the devoted nursing of a young wife who followed him to Honolulu, has just had a relapse from eating canned corn. How he got it is one of the mysteries puzzling the Buena Vista Hospital. A typhoid convalescent is so hungry that future sickness fades into insignificance when there is the present temptation of a favorite dish.

There was one patient who did not plead for forbidden dishes. A docile, quiet, uncomplaining, satisfied young fellow. His nurse wondered why his mouth was so often black about the lips and tongue, but he was desperately ill and she put it down to a bad phase of typhoid. When he died plugs of tobacco were discovered under his mattress. He had chewed himself into a peaceful end. "The ruling passion strong in death."

But it is not every case that has a relapse. There was young Riley; a good-looking, frank-faced, dark-eyed boy of whom his companions say: "Riley has the gift of gab." His was a "chance" case; the doctors had given him up; around him was the screen which told the story of an ebbing life; poor Riley was beyond ice sponges; there was no remedy left untied and every remedy had failed.

"When Riley dies we will change the beds on his side of the room." "When Riley dies there is a malaria patient to be moved into Ward B." "When Riley dies—" was the pivot upon which hinged every event in his ward.

But Riley lived to tell the tale and to laugh and joke over "the Riley pivot."

There is plenty of fun at the Buena Vista hospital, for boys love fun, but



MONSTER RELIC OF CERVERA'S FLEET.
At the Washington navy yard Uncle Sam has four 12 inch guns with their mounts and shields, taken from the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo. The accompanying picture from the New York Tribune shows one of the Teresa's guns and gun mounts.

In the environment of sickness there must be the other side as well. There is a boy who has been in bed forty-eight long days; such a brave, patient, hopeful boy. They will not let him sit up in bed even, and the weariness of forty-eight days on one's back—a boy's back, too—may be imagined. But this boy has been very ill, and he wants to get well; so despite the weariness he obeys the doctor's orders. He is going to get over this, he will see them all at home yet; so he lies there with a calendar before him and counts the days, courageous and persevering in his fight for health.

Just outside the big ward, near the door that leads from the veranda, on a narrow cot, in a tiny room, lies one who braved death, not through a patriotic sentiment, but because of a warm heart; the big heart of a little woman, a mere girl in years. At the time when every available nurse in Honolulu had been procured for the Military Hospital, and still there were not enough, when the boys were dying for lack of the care so necessary in typhoid cases, when distressing stories were suddenly being told of lives sacrificed because of inefficient men, nurses, or else too few and over-worked women, Mrs. Hughes volunteered to help at the Military Hospital, and the services of this sweet-faced little woman were gratefully accepted.

Mrs. Hughes came to Honolulu for her health, having had an operation some months ago which, although a cure, had left her nerves in a weakened condition. It took a great deal of persuasion to induce her to leave her husband, for she was happily married and as they were not well off it meant a separation for the young couple. But the doctors insisted on a sea trip, and at last she came. Alone, with no restraining home ties, with health completely restored, Mrs. Hughes saw no reason why she should not go to the boys who needed help. Once at the hospital, she threw herself into her work, heart and soul. One of her patients was Granville Welles, in whose case so much interest was felt. For days he hovered between life and death, while Mrs. Hughes scarcely left his side for her meals. When night came and the other nurses went home for a well earned night's rest, Mrs. Hughes stayed with her helpless boys who were in danger. Granville Welles was beyond human help, and his devoted nurse could not save him in spite of constant and tender care, but the sick he grew the more untiring was her work over this patient in whom she had grown to take a mother's interest. When he died Mrs. Hughes was exhausted in body and mind, but there were other boys almost as sick and her untiring efforts helped other young lives to "pull through."

At last her boys were well; and then, though not before, Mrs. Hughes gave up. She had been working with a high temperature and dangerous symptoms which she had persistently disregarded. When she could be spared she went to bed. But it was too late. They call it nervous prostration and gravely mention complications, but "worn out" is the every day diagnosis of this nurse's case; and the best of doctors would have difficulty in finding the supernatural strength lent by her tender heart can understand that exhausted nature has at last rebelled and laid her low. Far away from home, husband, friends; alone, helpless, sick in body, heart-sick, home-sick. But she helped the soldier boy.

There have been many devoted nurses to soothe and minister to the boys when, ill and suffering, they longed, with a longing that amounted to actual pain, for home and mother. There was one girl who left her ward with a cheery word and a bright smile and wept her soul out, when the boys could not see her, because there was not enough milk for her cases. "I must have milk for them, my poor boys," she moaned. "I can't go back without milk."

And the boys are appreciative; they know that in many instances good nursing has saved them. They talk of "Mother Moses," the present matron, with a tender inflection on the mother, and they have an affectionate remembrance of "Mama Lemon," who was matron of the hospital on King street, and who helped to care for the boys when nurses were scarce.

"My Honolulu Lady" was one boy's pet name for his nurse. "I owe my life to 'My Honolulu Lady,'" he would say gratefully. He had been in danger for many days; finally he grew even worse and was delirious. They moved him to a tent outside where his ravings would not disturb the other patients, and there "My Honolulu Lady" nursed him away, out of the very jaws of death. When he was better they sent him to the Puncbowel Hospital. And one day he came back to where he had been so ill, to thank his "Honolulu Lady" for what she had done for him. She looked at her boy with pride. He had been so sick, so helpless, so pitiful in his weakness. Now he was beginning to look well and strong; soon he would be safe at home. Her eyes were full of happy tears as she gazed at him; and as for her boy—he winked fiercely for a few moments, but boys don't cry. She went back to her duties with renewed energies, and the boy returned to Puncbowel. Two days after he was dead. His Honolulu Lady's work had been in vain; he had caught a cold and it had turned into pneumonia.

The "Century Flowers" were two nurses; but they never knew it. The boys said that the flower part of it offset the age implied; still they could not be quite sure that this explanation would be soothing. "Women are uncertain, coy and hard to please." There are no "cold feet" patients at the Buena Vista Hospital. On King street there was some boys alarmingly ill before a transport was to sail for Manila. They could not be induced to leave their beds, and seemed so weak they could scarcely raise their hands to their heads. But when the ship sailed, they recovered with a rapidity that was a study in mind cure science. There are no ships for Manila now; they are all sailing towards home. And there are no more "cold feet" patients.

Brave boys, self sacrificing nurses; that is the tale of the Military Hospital. If appreciation, praise and prayers could help them the Military Hospital would be closed for lack of work.

And hovering over Mrs. Hughes is the watchful interest, the heartfelt aloha, not only of all the boys, but of the people.

When you can not sleep for coughing take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. It is most excellent for colds, too, as it aids expectoration, relieves the lungs and prevents any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

There have been many devoted

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AND—Wicker Chairs

Of American Manufacture NOW IN STOCK.

—ALSO—Some Very Pretty Centre Rugs.

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HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Daulton Fancy, Wedgewood, (In white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE, Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

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We Don't Want Your Money!

Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH Is what we would like.

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On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

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Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1899.

WASHINGTON END.

The fact that there is no one in Washington who represents the various interests of the Islands, before Congress, with the exception of the sugar interest, indicates either indifference to what legislation may be passed for the government of the territory, or implicit confidence that Congress will do that which is right.

While Mr. Dole as a member of the Commission has the right to be in Washington, at the expense of the Federal government, he does not, we are informed, desire to be there unless he is really needed in the interests of the Commission. The Commission expected him to join them before this in Washington, but have not urged him to come, owing to the increasing prospect of delay in the consideration of our affairs.

There are naturally enough many inquiries why Mr. Dole having the right, under the commission signed by the President and approved by the Senate, to be in Washington, does not appear there. The reason given by Mr. Dole is that he is not needed. This, in the minds of many earnest patriots is a miserable wicked excuse for not going, and the real reason for his unwillingness to go in their opinion is, that he will be, if he lands on the Mainland, at once arrested for treason in not declaring war against Spain, before President McKinley did, and for not sending an expedition, under Col. Fisher, to capture Manila, before Dewey got there.

If Mr. Dole is a candidate, he does not seem to have much practical knowledge of the way of working a campaign. He should open a correspondence with Platt and Quay, who are his fellow Republicans, and can give him some points on the best way of using opportunities.

WILL THERE BE DELAY?

Aside from the discussions of the Press on the relations which exist between the newly acquired territories and the Federal government, private correspondence of value also shows that the statesmen in Washington, the captain and the crew of the Ship of State are allowing her to drift just now, while they take some reckonings. Capt. McKinley is on the bridge with his telescope, and hand on the engine bell, and his weather eye open for shoals. He "slows her down," while his lieutenants, the members of the Senate and House are trying to get the altitude of the tropical sun, which is just now obscured with clouds. The throwing of the lead shows some shoal water, and the men at the lookout see something that looks like breakers ahead. Some of the democratic crew shout, "go ahead," and others of the crew shout, "back her out," while the navigating officers are studying up the charts, in the hope that the old salt Destiny who has piloted so many ships over strange seas may have traced out some courses and directions.

This means, we suspect, a halting in legislation for us.

While we living here, can clearly see a marked difference between the condition of Hawaii and that of the conquered lands, our experience reminds us that others residing elsewhere, including Congressmen, have no such clear understanding of the facts.

Our present peril, little or great as it may be, is that our own case may be changed with other territorial cases of a different kind. While in the end, the legislation affecting us may be suitable, and adopted to our needs, Congress seems disposed to take the view that any legislation regarding these Islands will be regarded as a precedent for legislation covering the other new territories. If Congress adopts a waiting policy regarding Cuba and the Philippines, it will probably extend this waiting policy to our affairs. The application of the principles of self rule and a free ballot must, sooner or later, involve any territory held by the nation. It would be comparatively easy to legislate for Hawaii, because Hawaiian laws have been substantially American laws, but only radical legislation will meet the cases of Cuba and the Philippines.

But will Congress recognize the wide distinction between the two cases? Congressmen, as a rule, are ignorant about our affairs, and the present danger is that it will lump our inhabitants with those of the Philippines and Cuba as savages that must be governed by the same rules. At least the presence of three cases involving to a limited extent the same facts, that is, the extent to which the inhabitants may govern themselves, will tend to keep the final discussion in each case in abeyance until there is more light

on the subject, and some common agreement can be reached.

There is enough Anti-Expansion opposition developed in Congress already to successfully oppose any hasty action. The returning soldiers are killing the military spirit, and those who usually shout the loudest for the flag are not willing to go to the front in the partially filled regular army. The sober mind is manifest everywhere. When the average mind of 70,000,000 of people becomes sober, it moves slowly.

THE LAW—AND A HIGHER LAW.

The permit immigrants put faith in the word of this Republic, left their families and business here, and visited their ancestral homes in China. They believed that the permission to go and return was a contract which would not be broken. It was a contract as binding, until annexation took place, as the contract to pay the public debt.

This Republic made a contract of annexation with the United States. Owning to haste in the transaction, and a lack of important knowledge, the act of annexation was completed, without providing for, or protecting, the legal rights of these permit immigrants. Both the officers of the Federal government and of the territorial government are under obligation to execute the Federal law of annexation, however harsh or cruel or unjust it may be. The permit immigrants are deprived of their liberty, and their homes, by reason of the execution of this law.

But the territorial government still remains responsible to these permit immigrants for the loss and damage arising out of its failure to keep its contract with them. This is the higher law, and there is no escape from it. The territory cannot, it is presumed, be held responsible in the courts, because independent States and sovereignties are lawless, so far as an individual is concerned. Only in the court of conscience is there any remedy. Courts of conscience are usually weak affairs.

It is probable, however, that the Federal government will find some way to relieve these persons from unjust pressure of the annexation law. It has happened more than once, when a law, through inadvertence, does injustice, that the executive and judicial powers discover a way of suspending its operation. But such an extreme measure must be taken by the Federal and not by the State or territorial authorities.

During the civil war, the penalty for desertion from the army was death. Many thousands deserted. Few were shot, because it was not popular to shoot them. There was always a way discovered, through which they could escape from the penalty.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The English Parliament has voted the sum of \$5,000 per year, for an Agricultural Department for the West Indies. Its objects are:

1. To supervise and extend the work of the present botanic stations.
2. To start industrial schools for training boys in agricultural pursuits.
3. To encourage the theoretical and to some slight extent the practical teaching of agriculture in elementary schools.
4. To promote the teaching of scientific agriculture in colleges and schools.
5. To organize horticultural shows and exhibitions of implements and machinery suitable for cultivating and curing tropical products.
6. To prepare bulletins, leaflets, and other literature on subjects suitable for cultivation in the West Indies.

Congress will undoubtedly vote the money for an Experimental Station here. In the course of time it will do great good.

In the meantime, however, there is no strong public sentiment in favor of developing the smaller industries. There is no desire to distribute the commercial eggs in different baskets or to divert some part of the enormous sugar dividends to industrial "hedging." The men who have acquired large wealth, and should be leaders in the broadening of our industries, are, as a rule, the men who bow the lowest and most devoutly before the sugar god. With enormous resources for making on these Islands a model tropical industrial Exposition, with profit to many, we choose to import food and fruit from the Pacific Coast. We are educating all of the children in schools and filling them with "wants," which cannot be supplied.

Demerara and other British colonies did half a century ago, what is being done here. And now there is only a wall of suffering from those who had no foresight.

Once in awhile there is a bit of "favoritism" legislation that meets with the unqualified endorsement of all. This must be the case with regard to the act now before the House at Washington framed for the especial purpose of making places at the Annapolis Naval Academy for the brother of Ensign Worth Bagley and the son of Capt. Gridley.

THREE PORTRAITS.

There are now on exhibition in the art rooms of the Pacific Hardware Company, several portraits by Cogswell, which, it is believed, will be purchased by subscription, and then be placed permanently in the Executive building.

The principal one is that of the late President Lincoln, and it is a rare picture, because it is a reproduction of the portrait of Lincoln, which is now in the White House, in Washington. That portrait was painted by Cogswell by order of Congress, and for it he received the sum of \$3000. The portrait now on exhibition here is a three-quarter length, instead of a full length, but in all other respects it is an exact duplicate of the White House picture. One of its chief values is, that it represents Lincoln as he appeared before the annoyances and worries of office had turned him into a gaunt and careworn man. The White House picture will, it is said, be regarded always, as the standard portrait of Lincoln, and as it has been seen, and will hereafter be seen by multitudes of people who visit Washington, it will become of greater value each year. It will be a singular good fortune, if this little territory should be in advance of other territories as well as States, by having in its Executive building this duplicate of the White House portrait.

In this advanced outpost of the United States, where so many races are cast together, it would be most fitting to have in a public place, portraits of the men who have done great service to the country, because we are now educating many children of Asiatic blood to share in our political life. To these, and the many travelers from the Oriental countries, portraits of eminent Americans will be attractive and educational.

The other portraits on exhibition are those of Gen. Grant and President McKinley by the same artist. That of Gen. Grant is a reproduction of the one painted by Cogswell for the late Senator Washburn. The likeness is faithful and strong. Gen. Grant sat for it, and it is one of the few original portraits of that great captain.

The portrait of President McKinley is an excellent one. The friends of this statesman, who is now making American history, should feel that his portrait is as necessary as that of Lincoln and Grant in this outpost.

It is the intention of those who have the matter of subscriptions in charge, to place these three portraits in the Executive building.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The recent trials in the criminal courts of persons charged with violation of law, by the practice of "Christian Science," again provokes discussion in the Press.

The Christian Scientists, even if their faith and practice is nonsense, as many intelligent people say it is, are by no means entirely without in the argument. To the most of us this faith cure seems to be preposterous affair, because it runs contrary to our usages, and habits of thought. It indeed seems ridiculous that a man or woman, without special knowledge, or calculation, or insight, or genius can rise up, and wave off in a moment, all that we know about medical science.

At the same time the prevailing ignorance of the mass of the people about the care of the body, and the treatment of disease is the opportunity of the Christian Scientists and of all the scores of people who discover and guarantee methods of cure—but do not cure.

When a man like Harold Frederic dies through the malpractice, it is charged, of one of these Scientists, there is much indignation, and a clamor for just punishment of the offender.

The theory of punishment is, that no one shall be permitted to treat sickness or disease unless he has a certain amount of knowledge which the community deems sufficient.

But the State is wholly inconsistent. The following is an advertisement in one of the religious journals, which has an enormous circulation in the States:

"Consumption, Coughs, Catarrh, La Grippe and Other Lung Troubles at Last Annihilated. Medicine reduced to exact science by the world's most famous physician. Apply to Dr. Slocum's Laboratory. Three bottles sent free."

The religious and many of the country secular newspapers are kept on their feet by advertisements of this kind. While there is a grain of truth in these statements so widely advertised, it is safe to say that on the whole they are false, misleading, and do frightful harm.

If the State interferes to save persons from their ignorance, in inviting the practice of Christian Science, it is equally bound to save them from their ignorance in the expensive use of these nostrums.

There seems to be an arbitrary line drawn between these quack medicines and Christian science. The State compels no person to take medicine, consult a doctor, or live up to hygienic laws. It permits the most shameful neglect of the precautions that experi-

ence suggests. It permits, and has nothing to say about it, if a sick person refuses medical treatment. It fails to threaten men with imprisonment or fine, if they do not do as the doctors tell them. It permits false and fraudulent declarations of the most positive character to be made, through the Press to millions of ignorant people, so that they are wickedly misled, suffer and die. It permits any man to kill himself with alcohol if he does it not too rapidly. It permits all sorts of hygienic barbarities and sanitary outrages, and then draws the line at the practice of the Faith cure, because there is something "unusual" about it. The schemes and precautions adopted by the State to save men from the evils of their own ignorance have comparatively little value. Schemers spend their time digging holes for the ignorant to fall into. "Fads" have a peculiar fascination for some people. The State does its best work when it educates the people to distinguish between what is true and what is false. When it attempts to judge for them, it merely keeps them in a state of childhood.

Those who accept Christian Science, however, have some duties to their friends. Harold Frederic, like others, refused to be guided by his friends, in the choice of a physician. But when he died, he left his wife and children to become a burden on these friends, who had protested against what they believed to be the malpractice of Christian Science. Had he the right to use his own judgment, with the knowledge that if it was wrong, his own friends would be the sufferers.

HEREDITY.

The Rev. Mr. Kincaid's reference, in his sermon on Sunday last, to the responsibilities of heredity, recalls a celebrated cartoon that appeared some years ago in Punch.

In the centre of the picture stands a stately thoroughbred short horn bull. In front of him stands his master, a young nobleman, weak and decrepit. He looks with admiration at the animal and says: "What a splendid creature you are!" And the bull replies: "And so would you be, my Lord, if your papa and mamma had been selected as carefully as mine were."

What should be one of the foremost problems of civilization today, is made one of the last in order and importance. The responsibility of heredity even the liberal thinkers and writers hardly touch upon.

When the essayist asks: "How shall a man escape from his ancestors, or draw off from his veins the black drop which he drew from his father's or mother's life?" the answer has been, and now is from the majority: "All things are possible with God." While the owner of a stock farm will not trust Providence to improve his stock, but carefully selects the papas and mammas of his fine herd, he will leave the mental and moral and physical characteristics of his own progeny to be shaped in ignorance, and then lament because Providence does not interpose and save him from the consequences of his own act.

Life gives little pleasure unless there is physical health. Those who are brought into the world with weak constitutions, and a narrow basis of vitality, have the right to charge their ancestors with the neglect of these responsibilities of heredity. Some years ago a brilliant young student who showed some eccentricity, was found dead in his bed, and an empty vial of laudanum stood on the mantel piece, and upon a paper over which was written these words: "This is not my deed, but the deed of my ancestors."

So ignorant is the civilized world, today, of the nature and responsibilities of heredity, that in only one State of the Union is there a law which permits divorce on the ground of permanent insanity. Insane progeny is really encouraged by the State.

RED LIGHT.

Erfstein's investigations show, it is claimed, that seasickness is due to the lack of blood in the brain. A red color, he claims, will send the blood back to the brain. The use of bright red spectacles, accompanied with doses of calomel will, he claims, cure seasickness. The departure of our ocean and inter-island steamers make charming views of our social life. But if every passenger, decked with bells, looks over the taffrail through red glassed spectacles, upon his friends, it will modify the picturesque scene, and discourage the striking attitude of those who are fond of dramatic partings.

THE PASSING HOUR.

A good deal of friendship and partnership in the world is mostly lunks.

Water pipes are now made of glass. Water is getting a little ahead of whiskey then, in the use of glass.

Rev. W. A. Gardner, the new pastor of the Christian church, has an open countenance sure enough.

The sidetracks do a good business at the National Capital till the time for

Almost Blind A GREAT STORM

Berofula Affects the Eyes—Little Boy Treated by an Oculist With-out Relief—But Now He is Well.

"When my little boy was three months old his eyes became very sore and he was almost blind. I took him to an oculist who treated him for six months, and left him as bad as he was at the beginning. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I began giving it to him. In less than three weeks he was able to go into the sun without covering his eyes, and today his eyes are perfectly well, and his ears and nose, which were badly affected, are also well. Hood's Sarsaparilla has certainly done wonders for my boy." Mrs. JAMES H. PAINTER, Amador, California. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.50 for \$5. Get Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

are the only pills to take voting on the issue arrives, then the main line commands all attention.

The trouble with this story of the earth exploding is that no theory of escape can be tacked to the kite yarn.

The army contractors are opposed to a general staff at Washington. This is strong argument in favor of the staff.

Enterprising citizens are determined to keep up the reputation of Honolulu for having the finest buildings between San Francisco and Sydney.

The Advertiser's Maui correspondent may be classed as an unusual reporter in that he failed to mention that the stove stolen by a Chinaman was hot. It is always hot stoves that are stolen.

In Emperor William's Throne Speech there is no mention of foreign relations or hint of any likelihood of internal differences. Thus is presented a situation of fancied security.

In his speeches in the South, President McKinley revealed that remarkable trait which enables a man of power to say no and makes the refused party feel as if a boon had been conferred.

The news from the Transvaal reads like an account of a political gathering in the Populist belt. In Colorado last fall the row in a meeting place resulted in a number of deaths without serious injury to the furniture.

The Czar is to follow up his disarmament proposal with a program to be submitted for the conference of representatives of the powers. It will be smooth sailing for the Czar till say the impetuous William or some other strong identity gets the floor.

Lord Charles Beresford is a schemer as well as a fighter and in the field of planning lays out a large scale. He proposes an alliance of Great Britain, the United States, Russia and Japan to maintain the "open door" in China. This suggestion will annoy France, and China is to be heard from yet.

Gen. E. S. Otis continues to report from Manila that the situation is unchanged. When in Honolulu Gen. Otis did not impress one as a man who would be guilty of making any lightning or surprising changes. Perhaps he is waiting for the photographers to reach Iloilo from Manila.

The California Legislature who wants Coast lepers sent to Molokai might have included in his resolution a clause calling for the bridging of the Pacific from "the City" to Kalaupapa. In the words of Dooley, all this man needs is an index and some marginal references to be a bicyclopedia of useless information.

There seems to be a deadlock in the Senatorial contest in the California legislature. Grant leads, with Burns but a vote or two behind. Howard Wright, the speaker of the House, has raised a storm by going to Burns. Another member is accused of accepting a bribe to vote for Grant. The prospects are excellent for a dark horse.

The utterances of Barrett, ex-minister of Siam, in a public address at Shanghai are not to be accepted too seriously. True, Barrett was formerly a diplomat, but lately he has been a "special commissioner," (correspondent) for one of the American papers that is in the business of conducting war and advising the people.

The late Col. Waring was the greatest of sanitary engineers and an authority on municipal cleanliness unquestioned. He was sent to Cuba by President McKinley to place the city of Havana in healthy condition. Col. Waring's recommendations have just been published. The first one was: "Organize immediately a department of public cleaning . . . having for its function the maintenance of a constant state of cleanliness in all streets and public places. . . ." Honolulu once had a volunteer organization of this character precisely. It cleaned the town three and a half years ago, went out of business and has had no successor.

Was Widespread Devastation By Land and Sea.

LONDON WAS HIT HARD

Losses Enormous—Overflow of Thames—Damage on Coasts. On the Continent.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Widespread devastation on land and sea has been the result of the recent storm, and the aggregate losses of property are immense. This evening reports are gradually filtering through from the provinces, telling of dismantled houses, overflowing rivers, inundated streets and fields, buildings flooded, cattle and sheep drowned, railways disorganized and disasters to life and limb from falling debris.

London's parks and buildings suffered heavily. The Thames has overflowed along the upper reaches, with serious loss to the dwellers on the banks. Most of the coast towns have suffered severely. Promenades have been swept by the sea and harbors and piers damaged. Parts of Southampton are under water. The schools were closed this afternoon and this evening the tide is overflowing all boundaries and threatening serious results. In many parts of Portsmouth, boats were employed in the main streets to-day to take the school-children home. Numerous small wrecks are reported and all the life boats are kept exceedingly busy.

The City has been practically isolated all day long. No news or messages have been received from the Continent since the early morning, and communication with all parts of the provinces is seriously interrupted. There have been many wrecks of minor importance, and several lives have been lost along the coast. The gale, generally, has subsided, but another is approaching the Irish Coast.

While the storm was at its height yesterday, a train for Llanfairfechan, Wales, dashed into the sea, owing to the fact that the tracks were washed away. The firemen and engineer were drowned.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.—The whole country around has suffered considerable damage from the storm that has been raging for 12 hours.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 13.—No tidings came to-day from the fleet of overdue steamers, and as time passes other vessels are constantly added to the list. To-night there are 13 trans-Atlantic liners due or overdue.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 13.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Bulgaria, 15 days out from Hamburg for New York with general cargo and 224 passengers, arrived here this afternoon for coal. The Bulgaria is the seventh belated steamer to seek refuge within a week. She reports that the three other steamers are making for this coast.

REMAINS OF SOLDIERS.

All the Bodies Will Be Shipped Back to the States.

A dispatch from Washington says that the quartermaster's department has made the following statement: "Under a recent act of Congress the quartermaster-general is now making preparation for the removal of the bodies of our officers and soldiers interred at and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, Ponce and other points in Porto Rico, Manila and Honolulu. Duly authorized relatives or representatives of the families of the deceased soldiers who wish the remains sent to their homes are requested to at once notify the quartermaster-general of such desire, stating in full the name of the soldier, the company and regiment to which he belonged, and the address of the town, county and state to which the remains are to be forwarded, and the names of the parties in whose care the remains are to be shipped, so that they can be advised of the date of shipment when made."

The act of Congress referred to appropriates \$200,000 for this purpose.

WHERE IS THE RECORD?

(S. F. Examiner.)

While the country is proud of the glorious record of Col. Barber, which resulted in his promotion to a Brigadier General, it would be pleased to see plans and specifications showing just when and how he did it.

In the death of Congressman Dingley, the House of Representatives at Washington loses a man of strength and discernment and effectiveness. His state must mourn that she has been deprived of a capable publicist of integrity. The nation sees reduced by one the small group of men of the ability to cope with really great questions.

CAME BY DORIC

Kamaeinas Return and Noted Tourists Arrive.

SAILORS FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY

A Title Pair—James Creelman En route—To Join Steamer Here Smooth Passage From Coast.

The Oriental steamer Doric arrived yesterday afternoon from San Francisco, having made the trip in six days and fourteen hours. The voyage was a pleasant and uneventful one. No ships were sighted.

There were forty-five cabin passengers and fifteen in the European steerage for Honolulu. Among the through passengers, seven are bound for Yokohama, four for Nagasaki, two for Shanghai and thirteen for Hongkong.

There are 182 American sailors on board, en route to Manila for Admiral Dewey's fleet. Nearly all come from New York. Lieut. W. A. Gill is in charge.

The cargo for Honolulu consists of thirty-four packages and three boxes specially consigned to H. Hackfeld & Company.

A number of Islanders returned home by the Doric. Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Lansing have been in Oakland. Mrs. Lansing has been away since last June. Mr. and Mrs. Lansing have been ill on the coast but both are much improved now.

Senator H. W. Schmidt and daughter have been spending a few weeks in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Paris are back from a brief visit to San Francisco. Mr. Paris has been attending to some business matters.

Charles S. Desky is back after a visit to his family in Oakland.

J. A. Kennedy went to the coast on business for the Honolulu Iron Works. Mrs. F. W. McChesney has been visiting friends in the States.

Mrs. A. W. Keech and two children have been sojourning in the States for three years.

Lloyd Conkling was in San Francisco on business matters and a visit to friends.

Mrs. B. F. Dillingham returns from San Francisco much improved in health. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Marion Dillingham.

Lewis S. Gear comes from California on a visit to his brothers, A. V. Gear and Attorney George D. Gear.

Over thirty tourists arrived on the steamer. The most distinguished of these visitors are Sir Charles Payne and Lady Payne, of England. They are touring the world. The Hawaiian hotel is sheltering them.

The other visitors include Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Renouf, Mrs. S. E. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Hamilton and two children, Dr. Grace Pulver, Miss Edna Henry, T. D. Beasley, Mrs. Clara Smith, Miss H. A. Wheeler, Miss Blanche Winans, Miss Nellie Jobe, F. H. Austin, Mrs. W. K. Azbill, H. Wenne, Miss Effie M. Koedick, Mrs. P. L. Smith, Mrs. G. Schmitt, Mrs. J. C. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Van Wyck, the Misses Edna and Gertrude Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Edwards.

F. I. Cutler, assistant superintendent of the insane asylum, has been visiting San Francisco friends.

James Creelman, the distinguished newspaper correspondent, is a passenger on the Doric en route to Manila, where he goes in the interest of the New York Journal. Mr. Creelman was conspicuous during the blockade in Cuba and was at the front at El Caney. He has just returned from Paris, where he reported the proceedings of the Peace Commission for his paper. Mr. Creelman is counting on witnessing an active campaign upon his arrival in the Philippines.

The Doric will sail for Yokohama at 2 o'clock today. She will take from here Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, A. V. Johnson, C. D. Jones, Wanson S. Webb and Mr. Laughlin.

DOLE AND SEWALL.

Wm. R. Castle Sends a Note to a Boston Paper.

(Boston Transcript, Jan. 2.)

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In your last evening's edition, on the first page, you give great prominence to a Washington despatch, saying that Mr. Dole, president of Hawaii, is on the way to Washington, to make a campaign for the governorship of the new territory; that ex-Minister Sewall is his rival; that each owns a leading paper and uses it to further his ends.

Permit me to say that the only correct statement in the despatch is, that President Dole is on the way to Washington. He comes as the remaining member of the Hawaiian Commission, because his presence is required in Washington. He is not coming to open an office-seeking campaign; neither he nor Mr. Sewall own the whole or any part of any paper in Honolulu. But the papers have taken sides strongly on the question of who shall be first governor. Either would do well. Mr. Dole is not the man to seek office. He might well be made first governor, for he has done noble work in Hawaii, and all have perfect faith and confidence in him. Mr. McKinley will no

doubt make a wise selection. It was with him, WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Boston, Dec. 20.

NO DEFEAT NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The officials of the Foreign Office here say they have heard nothing of the alleged defeat on December 25th of the Anglo-Egyptian force on the Nile by the Dervishes under Emir Fedi and the total destruction of the Tenth Sudanese Battalion. The British officials do not place the slightest credence in the report which was telegraphed to the Morning Leader of this city from Cairo.

JACKIES ABOARD COPTIC.

VALLEJO, Jan. 14.—In obedience to an order from Washington all the available men on the Independence are preparing to go to Manila for duty on the small gunboats captured from the Spanish. The draft will include about 100 men, and they will leave next Tuesday on the steamer Coptic, sailing from San Francisco, in charge of Lieutenant Gill.

RUSH NOT LIKED

Streaming in of Japanese Labor is Reported.

Information Sent to Washington. What Mr. Rice Saw in Honolulu and Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The receipt of a report from Commissioner of Labor W. M. Rice, who, in Yokohama, found there was being rushed into Hawaii by every steamer which was leaving Oriental ports contract laborers, and that the total of those who are under order by Hawaiian planters was 6000, has had the effect of making the committees of the Senate and House take up and consider at once the Perkins-Barham bill extending over the islands the labor and exclusion laws of the United States.

The information came to a Senator and a Representative in a letter from Rice at Yokohama, which set forth that while in Hawaii they found there had been permits issued for 6000 coolies, and upon arrival in Japan he discovered that men were being rushed forward to get them into the country before July 1st. Rice reported that several contract labor companies of Japan were sending laborers as fast as they could be secured. Commissioner Powderly also reported that confidential information had come that 250 Italians were under contract with Hawaiian planters and were being sent forward at once.

As soon as this letter came to Senator Perkins he polled the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and found that a majority was in favor of immediate action and that the bill would be taken up and pressed for action immediately.

In the House Barham went to Chairman Gardner of the Committee on Labor, and after stating the case was authorized to write a favorable report upon the bill and was assured it would be brought in and pressed immediately. This would indicate that the laws may be put into execution before the end of the month.

MEAT FAMINE.

Disease Has Wiped Out Live Stock in Africa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Owing to the terrible ravages of the rinderpest and the prolonged drought, South Africa is threatened with a meat famine. During the year ended May 31st last, according to a report to the State Department from United States Consul Stowe at Cape Town, no less than 1,400,000 head of cattle were lost from these causes, while in the same time the loss of sheep was 2,086,000. In many districts the drought has become worse since May. All over the country the farmers are selling their breeding stock for slaughter, and the price of meat is rapidly rising. In the cities it now sells for from 20 to 40 cents per pound for beef and 20 cents for mutton. Prices of living are mounting to the danger point.

VESUVIUS VIOLENT.

NAPLES, Jan. 16.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is attaining great proportions. The flow of lava is unprecedented and streams of fire are pouring in all directions, though as yet no serious damage has occurred.

OAKLAND, Jan. 15.—Rev. R. F. Coyle, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, denounced Dan Burns and his followers in scathing language from the pulpit to-night. The auditorium of the church was crowded with the best people of the community, and at times it seemed as if the congregation could scarcely refrain from applause.

GOOD OF COFFEE

Heavy Buyer Writes in Interest of Island Product.

HAS HANDLED THE ARTICLE

Points Out Some Faults—How to Avoid Them—Importance of Association.

Frank J. Hoel, secretary of McCord Brady Company, of Omaha, returned from Hawaii on the Kinan Saturday night. Mr. Hoel is here to look into the coffee interest for his firm. He made a study of the Oahu district and as a result of his observations, has addressed the following interesting letter to Dr. Russell, president of the Oahu Coffee Planters' Association.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 22.

Dr. Nicholas Russell, President Oahu Coffee Association.

Dear Sir:—I have recently had the pleasure of making a hasty trip through the Oahu coffee district in the interest of McCord Brady Co., Omaha, U. S. A., who exhibited and served Hawaiian coffee at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, receiving a diploma for the highest award for these coffees under their brand, Stone Island Chop. This trip was taken for the purpose of ascertaining why it was that Hawaiian coffees differ so materially in style, grading and cup quality. In a car which we recently received at Omaha were six different marks, and on grading same and testing in the cup it was found that no two of them were alike in any respect.

The principal defects were sour beans, a few blights, black beans, bad style and color, poor drinking quality. Out of the six marks only three of them were good enough to sell as Hawaiian coffee. The other three were so poor that it would have been a great injury to every planter on the islands to sell them as Hawaiian. Coffees of this description should never be allowed to leave the islands, as they are the worst kind of an advertisement for your coffee interests. The planter who is producing good coffees suffers from this as well as the careless planter—as it injures the name "Hawaiian." Every planter should therefore be interested in seeing that his neighbor is using the right method and producing high quality coffees.

In the States a coffee roaster who is in the market for a grade of good coffee—Maraicao, Mexican, Hawaiian or any other—will not look at a sample which contains sour beans, or other defects. The coffee he wants must drink well and be of good style in the roast, as well as in the green. The result is that the defective coffee has to wait for a buyer at a very low price. A few beans in a sample means a reduction in value of several cents a pound. Most of this may be avoided by using the proper methods and care in picking and curing the crop. The principal causes of defective coffees are picking unripe cherries and fallen cherries, delay in pulping, bruising in pulping, over fermenting, and improper drying. Every unripe cherry picked from a tree is a loss in money to the owner. Small planters who have no drying house should not attempt to cure their own coffees, but should take them to a dryer who has the proper machinery and understands the business. It will save him money to do this, and help raise the general average of quality of the entire island crop. Below I append a few points which may be of value to some of your planters.

Your association is in a position to bring about uniformity of methods in handling and curing coffees, which will improve and make more uniform in style, grading and quality all the coffees in your district, which is to the interest of all concerned.

The other coffee districts should also have their associations. No planter should hesitate to join an association whose object is to improve the condition and quality of their crops. The planter who understands his business should not hesitate because his coffee can't be improved upon. He is vitally interested in seeing that his neighbor produces good coffee also, as a percentage of poor coffee injures the entire coffee interest in the eyes of the coffee world.

Pardon me for intruding with this long letter, and accept as my excuse that I am interested in seeing your island coffees commanding a high standing and value in the world's markets. If there is any information which I can furnish in regard to marketing, grading or roasting I am at your service.

Yours very truly,

FRANK J. HOEL, Secretary of McCord Brady Co., Omaha, Neb.

PICKING.

Only perfectly ripe cherries should be picked, and no green ones, or cherries which have fallen to the ground.

PULPING.

The ripe cherries should be pulped as soon after picking as possible, certainly not later than sixteen hours. Care should be taken that the parchment or berry is not bruised or broken in the pulper.

FERMENTING.

Careful test should be made of the exact number of hours coffee should ferment to obtain the best result of style to the bean. Overfermenting is injurious.

DRYING.

All parchment coffee should be dried after washing without delay in a hot air or steam dryer. Poorly dried coffees are not good roasters and have poor style.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot-bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured, we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and sometimes cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Your own doctor will explain this to you. He knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs. You may rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your cough.

Beware of worthless imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in two sizes.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 1/2.

Hana Plantation, \$18.27 1/2 bid; \$18.50 asked.

Hutchinson Plantation, \$23.87 1/2 bid; \$24 asked.

Hawaiian Commercial, \$28.50 bid; \$28.75 asked.

Kahuku mill will this year grind the Waiakoa cane.

The Doric brought fifty-one bags of mail—letters and papers.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Young will return to Oakland by the Moana.

Grinding is to begin at Oahu plantation in March or April next.

Frank Vida, it is reported from Hawaii, is much improved in health.

The Warrimoo brought eleven bags and the Yorktown nine bags of mail.

Special Agent Sewall was a visitor to the Executive building yesterday.

Dr. Reid has sent in his resignation as government physician at Waiakoa.

Judge Stanley and Deputy Attorney General Dole have returned from Hilo.

Mrs. G. P. Emerson will not be able to leave for the States by the Australia.

The engagement of Miss Teresa Jones to Norman Halstead has been announced.

Col. W. H. Cornwell is in the city from Maui. He reports cattle as doing well all over Maui.

Rev. H. W. Peck, formerly of this city, is in Boston. He writes from there under date of January 5.

The Bruce, Bascom and Melrose parties arriving on the Australia, will return to the States on the Moana.

A. Darlow, cashier and assistant general passenger agent of the Union Pacific, at Omaha, will visit Honolulu in February.

The Princess Tetua, of Tahiti, is dead. In her later years she lived in Scotland and was there visited by the Princess Kaiulani.

There is renewed assurance that Archbishop Riordan of California will soon visit Honolulu. He comes purely on a vacation trip.

Minister Cooper and Inspector General of Schools Townsend returned on the Kinan from an inspection tour of the schools on Maui.

The Minneapolis Times' excursionists who remained over in the city, will return home on the Garonne, sailing the latter part of the month.

Joe Pritchard, of the Kona-Kau Telephone line, has in Honolulu many warm friends who will sympathize with him in his bereavement in the death of his wife.

A release to the trustees of Kaunakapili church from the trustees of the Lunallilo estate, has been made of record, thus formally clearing the church of debt.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., has just received by bark Anamba a large shipment of crockery and china ware and other household goods.

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The Government has decided to send for Rudolph Hering to supervise sewer construction. Word goes on to Mr. Hering today. He will be the chief engineer. Work will be in progress in a few months.

Some parties in the States have written to the owners of the Cyclorama of Kilauea requesting a lease of the canvas during the Greater America Exposition, which will be held in Omaha this coming summer.

Henry Pittere, formerly a printer in this city and at Hilo, was married on Christmas day at San Jose to Miss Lizzie Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Pittere will live in Hilo, according to the San Jose Mercury.

Professor Koehle, the entomologist, leaves on the Kinan this morning for Hawaii, landing at Wailuku. He will go right through the coffee district in Kona and then journey to the Hawaii metropolis, Hilo.

The marriage of Miss Alice Horner, niece of J. M. Horner, to John A. McLennan, superintendent of the Hamakua Mill Company, took place at the Horner home on Hawaii, January 11. Rev. C. W. Hill performed the ceremony.

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Leland S. Ramadell, the originator of the song "Honey, I'll Be Your Man," which is "all the go" in San Francisco now, is stopping at the Hawaiian hotel. He has left a large supply at the Bergstrom Music Co., and no doubt the air will be whistled by all the small boys on the street inside of a week's time.

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STOLE A STOVE

A New One in the Criminal Line
On Maui.

OPIUM SMOKER WITH KNIFE

Telephone Line Extension—A New
Church—Steam Plows—Polo.
Reading Browning.

MAUI, Jan. 21.—Tuesday, the 17th, while some Wailuku police were searching Camp 2, Spreckelsville for deserters, they came upon three Chinese smoking opium and immediately made arrests. A moment after this had been done, one of the prisoners broke away, ran from the house and jumped into a neighboring ditch. He stood in the water up to his waist, brandished a knife and dared the police to take him. One of the officers in seizing him had his finger severely cut. The three opium-smokers were convicted by Judge McKay on Wednesday, the 18th.

On the 20th, Eowela, a native, was arrested for burglary and will be tried on Monday, the 23rd. It is alleged that he entered the residence of Mrs. Edwards of Wailuku during the absence of the lady and stole a tin of kerosene oil and an oil stove. He was caught with these articles in his possession. The police authorities state that Eowela is an old offender.

The 14th, at the meeting of the stockholders of the Maui Telephone Co., held in the office of Pala plantation, it was voted to extend the Maui telephone system to Makena. A new line will be run from Kahului to Kaonohou Ranch (the Kula property of Young Hee), thence to Makena via Ulupalakua, taking the circuit of Maui.

The Kula Catholic Mission Church recently completed at Kealahou, Kula, was dedicated on the 15th, the Bishop of Panapolis, Father James Beisel and several other priests taking part in the exercises. After the dedication, the large congregation sat down to a grand feast. Kula never before saw such a large assemblage of people—there were at least 800 present. The church is a very large one, being octagonal in shape and its erection is due to the personal efforts of "Father James," who with little assistance has done nearly all the work. It has been 5 years in building. The interior and the altar are adorned with most elaborate wood-carving imported from the Tyrol. There are fifteen pieces—4 ft. by 2 ft. representing the passion and crucifixion scenes from the life of Christ. It is stated that there is nothing on the islands in way of wood-carving so beautiful as that which ornaments this new Kula church. There were 100 children confirmed during this occasion.

Minister of Public Instruction H. E. Cooper has been inspecting Makawao school houses during the week. On Thursday, the 19th, he departed for Kula, and after visiting the Kealahou, Keokea and Ulupalakua school premises took the steamer at Kihou for Honolulu. Wednesday, he was the guest of C. H. Dickey, and Friday he was entertained at Erewhon Cattle Station. He was accompanied by his little son.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. Sarah A. Thurston was received with much regret by many Maui friends. The opening of Maunaloa Seminary has been long retarded by the lack of necessary books. It was necessary to send to the Coast for them.

The largest meeting in the history of the Ladies' Thursday Club was held at Mrs. C. H. Dickey's, Kalanani, the afternoon of the 19th. There were 39 ladies present. "Browning" was read. The Makawao Polo Club now has twenty-two active members on the club roll. Games are contested every other Saturday afternoon on the grounds back of "Sunnyside."

The evening of the 20th, a gay party rode by moonlight from Pala to Makawao and back. There were twelve young people from Haiku, Hamakua, and Pala, Mrs. W. O. Alken was chaperone.

On the 19th, the schr. May Dodge arrived in Hana, 21 days from San Francisco. She brought general merchandise and lumber for Hana plantation.

The H. C. Co. have recently imported from England four steam plows, two having arrived by the "Wrestler" and two by the "Lurline." The former two have been set up and sent from Kahului to Spreckelsville.

Weather:—warm, still and pleasant.

Falls of Clyde.

The Hawaiian four-master ship Falls of Clyde arrived in port from San Francisco yesterday morning and docked at Irirangi wharf. The Falls of Clyde is seeking Hawaiian registry under the ownership of Marshal A. M. Brown, and will probably come before the courts as have the other ships which wish to fly the ensign of the Republic. Capt. C. P. Matson of Hilo-San Francisco line, commands the Falls of Clyde and will sail her from here to

Hilo, where she will be placed in trade together with the Rochester 189 and Santiago between the coast and the Hawaiian. The Falls of Clyde is a 3000 ton vessel of 1340 tons burden, with a length of 205 feet and beam of 40 feet and has a carrying capacity of about 3200 tons.

Believes in Hawaii's Future.
F. C. Parker, representing the "White Rock" water of Wisconsin, is at the Hawaiian. Mr. Parker is in the city mostly for pleasure, but he has taken time to observe business conditions. Mr. Parker is a firm believer in Honolulu's future and is confident that annexation will change the present business methods considerably. He says that Hawaii needs only to be properly advertised to become a famous tourist resort. There are attractions for the tourist here which he cannot get in Florida, Mexico, Guatemala or any of the warmer countries.

HER FATAL LEAP

A Jump to Death By a
Girl Visiting Kameha.Was Formerly a Pupil-Out of Her Mind.
Instant Death—An Inquest
to Be Held.

A death of the most shocking and disturbing nature occurred at Kamehameha Girls' School about 4:30 p. m. on Saturday, Grace Namahana-kalani R. Kahea leaped from a third story window and lived but a few seconds after the terrible fall. Her neck was broken, chest bones fractured, both wrists broken and the face maimed. The girl was aged about 18. She had been a pupil in the school up to about a month ago and was there Saturday on a visit. Geo. C. Beckley is her uncle and her parents have the care of the royal mausoleum in Nuuanu valley. The girl was of unsound mind and committed suicide. It had been noticed for some time that her actions were peculiar, but it was not thought she was seriously touched with madness. The girl went out to the school with her sister. These two and two others were in a room together. Grace managed on one pretext and another to send two of the girls from the place. Then she made for the window. The other girl caught Grace's skirt and if the garment had not parted both would have fallen below. The distance to the ground was between forty and forty-two feet.

Dr. C. E. Wood was called, but there was nothing that could be done for the girl. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock responded to a telephone message. He impounded this coroner's jury, which will meet at 9 a. m. today: John Kuanana, Jos. Kalana, Sam' Ku, John Kalamia, David Nahale, J. K. Kaulia.

The funeral was held yesterday afternoon from the residence of Geo. C. Beckley. The pall bearers were boys from the Kamehameha school. The service was conducted by Rev. Silas Perry.

HILO'S K. P. LODGE.

No. 7 Starts Out With Excellent
Prospects.

Hilo Lodge No. 7, Knights of Pythias, is the newest fraternal society of the islands. It was established at the Hawaii capital last week by pilgrims from Honolulu. The new lodge starts out with a membership of eighteen. Most of these are prominent citizens of the country. At the head of the lodge as chancellor commander is R. T. Guard, agent for the Matson vessels and formerly a partner for the Oceanic Company.

The delegation from Honolulu, led by Deputy Supreme Chancellor H. E. Wally, was joined at Hilo by Chester A. Doyle, E. P. Dole, Judge G. K. Wilder, Fred Waldron, Tom O'Brien and Mr. Holmes. There was hard work all of one night, the next afternoon and part of a second night in instituting the lodge, which is well equipped and is located in the Masonic Temple.

The visitors were given a royal good time by the Hilo Knights and people generally. A feature of the event was the dinner at the Hilo hotel, followed by a dance. This was really the opening dinner of the hotel under the management of Mr. Glaze, and the menu, including "punch a la Rothwell" was equal in every respect to anything that has ever been offered in the islands.

With the exception of Gray and Belina, who have gone to the volcano, all of the Honolulu Pythians returned on Saturday evening last. Gray and Belina have taken with them Harry Ryeroff to give him the 101st roast degree under the auspices of Madame Pele. Ryeroff was given the 100 degrees at odd times in Hilo by the Flend Branch, including Dail, Doyle, Dole and others.

There is every promise that Hilo Lodge No. 7 will have rapid growth, as a number of applications are on hand for the action of the charter members.

The Hilo Herald says that the Cineograph company from Honolulu is doing a big business in Spreckels Hall.

SHE WILL RUSH

Gunboat Yorktown on the Way
to Manila Bay.

FLEET IS TO CATHER THERE

Orders for Bennington—Ships From Atlantic—
Trouble Is Feared—Malice
Guns—Men.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The U. S. Gunboat Yorktown is anchored in naval row, having reached Honolulu yesterday morning. The vessel sailed from San Francisco on the evening of January 12.

Commander Sperry, of the Yorktown, has orders from the Navy Department to rush to Manila. The commander has given instructions to coal the vessel with all possible haste. The Yorktown will in all likelihood set sail early Wednesday for Guam, where the vessel will be recorded before proceeding on to Manila.

The rush orders reached the Yorktown just a few hours previous to her departure. Telegraphic orders also came for the Bennington, to accompany the Yorktown to Manila, under full boilers. The Bennington left Honolulu for Guam less than a fortnight ago.

Word reached the commander of the Yorktown that the Navy Department also sent rush orders to the Montgomery, Marblehead, Detroit, Castine and Machias, all on the Atlantic Coast, to report to Admiral Dewey at Manila. These vessels will go through the Suez canal. The Helena has also left the Atlantic Coast for Manila.

The general impression among the Yorktown's officers is that the administration at Washington is fearful lest Spain, or some other power, will stir up the insurgents and cause trouble. It is proposed that Admiral Dewey shall have a most formidable fleet under his command, to enable him to cope with any emergency.

The Yorktown also brought the news that the converted auxiliary cruiser, Yosemite, had been ordered to Manila for the purpose of doing steamer duty between Manila and Guam.

The Yorktown has 1700 tons displacement. She is a sister ship of the Bennington and Concord. Her complement includes 181 officers and men. The officers are:

Commander—C. S. Sperry.
Lieutenant—Chauncey Thomas.
Lieutenant—Henry Minett.
Lieutenant—George R. Clark.
Ensign—W. H. Standley.
Ensign—D. W. Wurtsbaugh.
Ensign—D. W. Knox.
Chief Engineer—H. T. Cleaver.
Assistant Surgeon—R. M. Kennedy.
Assistant Paymaster—F. K. Perkins.
Pay Clerk—S. H. Knowles.
Commander Sperry was in Honolulu about 28 years ago. He observed many material changes.

Paymaster Perkins is a son of Senator Perkins of California. He is well known in Honolulu.

Ensign Wurtsbaugh has many friends in the city, he having been stationed here for some months last year. Mr. Wurtsbaugh saw considerable active service during the Santiago blockade.

Ensign Knox was one of a small coterie of officers who was sent into Havana on three different occasions under a flag of truce. Two of these visits were for the purpose of negotiating with General Blanco for the exchange of Lieutenant Holston and his brave men.

The Yorktown carries the new center rapid-fire guns. One of these was taken off of the wrecked Maine. A target practice was had at sea while on the way to Honolulu to test the guns. They did excellent work.

The vessel brought nine bags of mail for Honolulu. She carries four tons of mail to Manila for the soldier boys. The Yorktown had a pleasant and uneventful voyage from San Francisco. Commander Sperry hopes to reach his destination a week before Washington's birthday.

Want a Sale at Once.

Kinney, Ballou and McClanahan, proctors for W. J. Smith et al, of the S. S. Columbia crew, have petitioned the Court to order the steamer sold at once to the highest bidder.

The men are in a bad condition. They have neither money nor credit and many of them have been unable to get work. Charles Lind who has been boarding them at his restaurant claims that he is unable to supply them longer with provisions, and that they now owe to him over \$500. Affidavits are filed by Mr. Lind and members of the crew supporting the petition.

CONVENTION OF BISHOPS.

ROME, Jan. 11.—The "Osservatore" publishes today a letter by the Pope summoning the Catholic Bishops of

North and South America to Rome for a council.

A. J. Steele is down from Hilo for his paper, The Tribune.

The dispatches say Admiral Dewey will return to the States via the Suez canal.

Sejoyners.

Mr. Komura, the new minister of Japan to the United States, says in an interview:

"The political relations between Japan and the United States are, I am happy to say, of a most cordial nature. I do not anticipate any friction over the question of Japanese residents of Hawaii in the absorption of that Government by the United States. The Japanese laborers in the islands will remain subjects of Japan, and be regarded only as sojourners, to return to their native land when they have accumulated earnings."

CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—The first ballot in joint assembly for United States Senator was taken to-day, and resulted as follows:

James D. Phelan	24
U. S. Grant	27
D. M. Burns	25
R. N. Bull	11
W. H. L. Barnes	9
Van R. Paterson	8
George A. Knight	2
Irving M. Scott	2
Thomas R. Bard	2
M. M. Este	2
John Rosenfeld	1
Charles N. Felton	1

The Phelan vote is the complementary Democratic showing.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Reports received here late this afternoon describe a violent gale in Northern and Western Germany and thunderstorms and torrential rains in Southern Germany.

"I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to all who suffer from pains in the stomach," says Mr. Milt McKinley, editor of the Rawson (Ohio) Herald. "Until I used this remedy it was, at times, impossible for me to be in my office, owing to attacks lasting from one to two days. By taking it as soon as the first symptoms of the attack are felt, I no longer suffer this unpleasant sickness." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Pacific Hardware Co.
LIMITED.Fort & Merchant & King
& Bethel Streets.

Continue to carry full lines of goods at the old stand of Castle & Cooke and the Household Supply Department on Bethel Street.

Hardware,
Agricultural Implements,
Lubricating Oils, Paints
Oils, Varnishes,
Plantation Supplies,
General Merchandise.

THE FAVORITE

Garland and
Redwood Stoves
and Ranges,
Blue Flame and
Gasoline Stoves,

Art Goods,
Picture Framing,

—AND—
Artists' Supplies.

MAIN OFFICE:
Fort and Merchant Streets,
Honolulu.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS. Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Down Again

In prices in the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See THE TIMES, July 17, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which removes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, AND INDUCES THE SERVICE ACTION WHEN EXHAUSTED. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
30 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

KING BROS.

Have a superb array of
GOODS selected by Will C.
King from the latest Novel-
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Suitable for Christmas and Wed-
ding Presents, consisting of

PICTURES,
ART STATUARY,
PHOTO PANELS,
—AND—
ART NOVELTIES.

Also the latest in

PICTURE MOULDINGS
—AND—
FRAMING MATERIALS.

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PURE
WATER.

If the advice given in these three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

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Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drank the water speak in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in case lots at \$6.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 50 quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

January 20th, 1899.

Among the many things the people of Honolulu can boast of, is the excellent Kona coffee. No doubt there are some who will contradict this, but we would like to explain a thing or two to you, then perhaps you will corroborate our statement.

Probably the last lot of coffee you purchased did not taste just like the former batch, and you of course came to the conclusion your Grocer must have given you an inferior coffee. Well perhaps he did, or did not, but you should use a little consideration and direct your thoughts to the Coffee Pot. It has no doubt served you a long time and has become thin and worn out, giving the coffee a peculiar burnt taste. If such is the case, it is high time for you to be looking around for a new one. Before buying we invite you to call and examine our . . .

NEW TELESCOPE

Coffee Pot

This is something probably you have not heard of before. We have them in four different sizes and one suitable for a family of two or ten.

This article was given a fair trial by one of the members of our firm, a part of whose duties it is to investigate each of the advertisements of an article and search for undiscovered virtues. In this way we are sure our statements will not be questioned. Very few houses do this. We do, but we would rather you call and see for yourself.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

RIGHT TO VOTE

Evolution of the State Suffrage Privilege.

QUALIFICATIONS YEARS AGO

Constitution of the Nation—Notable Discussion—Property and Intelligence.

There are many in the United States, opposed to President McKinley's policy of annexation and expansion, who are fond of criticizing the style of government in the Republic of Hawaii, and the forms proposed for the new territorial acquisition of the United States, as un-American and undemocratic. An article in the December Forum by Prof. McMashe shows that practical statesmanship in the development of the United States has paid little regard to the "glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Independence or the venerated Constitution. The men of '76 had their ideals of the equality of all men before the law, and of the just powers of government as conditioned in the consent of the governed; yet they founded their State governments on legislation which ignored those ideals as being subversive of order and stability, and not fundamental to any good or just government. Manhood suffrage was quietly set aside for sensible and reasonable restrictions, that accorded the privilege, for a privilege it is and not a natural inalienable right, limiting it in Connecticut to those who owned estate of a minimum value of \$134, or giving an annual minimum income of \$7. In Massachusetts the voter must have an estate worth \$300, or a rental for it of at least \$15. In N. Y. the limitations were a freehold worth \$100 or a rental of \$10. In Maryland and North Carolina, the voter must own 50 acres of land, and in South Carolina, besides this property qualification, he must be a free white man believing in the existence of God and in a future state of reward and punishment. In only one State was there anything like universal suffrage, and that was an unintentional blunder. The Constitution of New Jersey gave the franchise to "all inhabitants of the State" who were 21 years old, and owned \$250 of unincumbered property. Nothing was said concerning race, sex, or citizenship, and for 31 years women, negroes, and aliens were free to vote and used the right.

Yet these founders of state did not violate any avowed principles of right and justice any more than did the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, so often estigmatized as undemocratic, monopolistic, plutocratic. The simple fact in the case is that to have acted otherwise than they did, to have disregarded local condition and social customs, would have been acts of disorganization. There is a soft heartedness (and a soft headedness) in the false liberality of some theorists, that is very much like betraying the cause of truth and freedom with a kiss.

When the time came for providing a form of government for the vast stretch of territory north of the Ohio, in spite of the fact that nearly all the settlers were from the seaboard states, well accustomed to self government, in drawing up the famous ordinance of 1784, Thomas Jefferson, "the father of democracy" was very far from acting on the theory that "just government derives its authority from the consent of the governed." The Ordinance provided for a governor, a secretary, and three judges, elected by Congress. The governor and judges selected the code of laws from the statute books of the 13 original states. Until there were in the territory 5000 free white males of full age, not a vote was cast by the residents for a single territorial officer.

Then a House of Representative was elected, every member to be the owner of a freehold of 200 acres of land. No government can endure that is not adjusted to the wants, condition and intelligence of the people living under it. The territorial government, first established, has been the model on which succeeding territorial governments have been fashioned. These all imply that the U. S. Constitution applies to the States and not to territories; that the territories are the property and not a part of the U. S. that the just powers of the territorial governments are not derived from the consent of the governed; and furthermore that only such men as land owners were fit to rule, and only the select class who owned a great deal of land (500 acres) were fit to legislate; that Constitution limited the power of the Federal Government over the States; but that the will of Congress was supreme over the Territories.

The acquisition of Louisiana in 1803 brought out in full force those settled principles in the legislature that followed. Not till 1815 were territorial officers made elective by the people,

and the elective franchise given to every male of full age who owned 50 acres of land, or a town lot worth \$100. No change was made from the old form of territorial legislation when Florida was acquired in 1823. When the still larger extent of territory with its heterogeneous population was added off from Mexico in 1848, the attempt was made to extend the Constitution, which tolerated slavery, over the new territory; but it was resisted. Trial by jury, the habeas corpus, and other safeguards of personal liberty were assumed to be extended by the Constitution over every new territory. Calhoun argued that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; and the territories are a part of the land of the United States. Webster replied that the Constitution and the laws of Congress passed under it are the supreme laws of the land, that is the land over which the Constitution is established; and that is, the States. Under the compromise of 1850, the franchise was extended to all male citizens of the United States; but the qualification of voters was to be determined by the several legislatures, provided the suffrage was not extended to other than citizens of the U. S. In 1862 slavery was abolished in the territories, and in 1867 came the act of Congress ordering that there should be no denial of suffrage in any territory to any citizen, because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The problem of negro suffrage would never have taken on the divisive phases it is now assuming, if there had been some educational or property limitation applied to all claimants of the privilege. In the Southern States, as in the Hawaiian Islands, the extension of the elective franchise is not a matter of mere theory, but of practical expediency.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 19.

A Beautiful Girl's Affliction.

From the Republican, Versailles, Ind.

The Tuckers, of Versailles, Ind., like all fond parents, are completely wrapped up in their children. Their daughter, Lucy, in particular, has given them much concern. She is fifteen, and from a strong, healthy girl, three years ago, had become weak and kept falling off in flesh, until she became a mere skeleton. She seemed to have no life at all. Her blood became impure and finally she became the victim of nervous prostration. Doctors did not help her. Most of the time she was confined to bed, was very nervous and irritable, and seemed on the verge of St. Vitus's dance.

"One morning," said Mrs. Tucker, "the doctor told us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which he brought with him. He said he was treating a similar case with these pills and they were curing the patient. We began giving the pills and the next day could see a change for the better. The doctor came and was surprised to see such an improvement. He told us to keep giving her the medicine. We gave her one pill after each meal until eight boxes had been used, when she was well. She has not been sick since, and we have no fear of the old trouble returning. We think the cure almost miraculous."



Discussed Their Daughter's Case for Hours.

prised to see such an improvement. He told us to keep giving her the medicine. We gave her one pill after each meal until eight boxes had been used, when she was well. She has not been sick since, and we have no fear of the old trouble returning. We think the cure almost miraculous."

FRANK TUCKER, MRS. FRANK TUCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of April, 1897.

HUGH JOHNSON, Justice of the Peace.

These pills are wonderfully effective in the treatment of all diseases arising from impure blood, or shattered nerve force. They are adapted to young or old, and may be had at any drug store.

HALE AND FRYE.

Remarks by Mr. Hale on His Recent Renomination.

Senator Eugene Hale of Maine has been renominated by the Senatorial caucus of the Maine Republicans. Regarding expansion he said to the members of the House of Representatives: "Upon the question of expansion there are two sides. You have one idea, I have another. It has always been a rule with me never to flinch in the performance of what I consider my duty. I am not an expansionist. I dread the effect of taking the Philippines. The President is honest in his views on this great question, but I cannot aid by my vote any measure that carries with it that idea. But if I am overruled it is my duty to submit and make the best of it. No one will blame me for doing this. We cannot tell what is in store for us in the future, but the Republican party can be trusted. It will take no backward steps."

Of Senator Frye, Mr. Hale said, when the name was cheered:

"That's right; you can't cheer him too much to suit me, for there is no man in the land who has the nation so much at heart as he. We don't always agree; in fact, we agree to disagree. We are neither of us soft-mouthed men, and when we have anything to say we say it. From the days of Melien, Evans, Hamlin, Bradbury, Fessenden and Blaine, Maine's representatives have never been afraid to speak their minds."

TRUTH IS TOLD

A New York Paper is Set Right on the Island.

Had Claimed Hawaii with Conquered Possession—A Journal is Asked to be Fair.

(N. Y. Press.)

To the Editor of The Press: Sir:—May I be permitted once more to protest against the persistent manner in which Hawaii is misrepresented in your continued opposition to the territorial government which is about to be set up there. The following extract is from the double headed editorial which appears in The Press today:

"Among all the country's new dependencies, Cuban, Porto Rican, Philippine, there is not one which has not a claim equal in quality to that of Hawaii and infinitely superior in quantity."

For more than two generations Hawaii has had its own government, which this country has constantly recognized as a legitimate Government. During this period, and under the Christianizing and civilizing influences of American institutions, both religious and political, Hawaii has passed from the despotism of Kamehameha I to the constitutional monarchy of Kamehameha III, and from that to the Republic of January 17, 1892, under President Dole, and that Republic, acknowledged and respected by all the great nations, maintained itself against the two assaults of Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of State and the more despicable attempts of the ex-Queen's friends to carry out by treason what Mr. Cleveland's diplomacy so signally failed to accomplish. And all this has been done without a single rebel or traitor being executed, and with the loss of less than a score of lives in the trifling skirmishes that have taken place at two different times. And while these changes in the political life have been going on, the material affairs have been so fostered and developed that from a state of nearly naked and absolute poverty to a state of commercial and agricultural prosperity, that is evidenced by the fact that Hawaii has neither paupers nor almshouses, while its money in circulation is ten times and its export products eight times as much per capita as our own marvelously wealthy country shows.

Nor have more important things than good government and the production of wealth been neglected. Without aid or interference from the state, ministers of the Protestant and Catholic churches have been so diligent in their work that not a soul in Hawaii that has come to the years of understanding is of necessity living in ignorance of the truth of the Gospel. In the matter of educating the people, the Republic of Hawaii has made provision for schools so that every child of school age, from the highest to the lowest, may have a common school education in the English tongue. Can this last assertion be made in truth of New York city? And can any of these things be said of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, where Spanish civilization has had four times as many years in which to work out these problems, with the powerful backing of the home Government and the authoritative teaching of the Catholic Church?

There is no analogy between the admission of Hawaii as a Territory and State and the islands which have so lately escaped from Spanish misrule and oppression. They can well afford to wait for American civilization to do its work, and in this connection I would not for a moment forget the work of English clergymen, jurists, teachers, and others who have ably seconded the efforts of our own countrymen in making Hawaii in every way the paradise of the Pacific.

M. M. GOWER, New Haven, December 21.

GOVERNORSHIP.

Appointment for Hawaii is Viewed From Boston.

(Boston Transcript.)

The selection of the first governor of Hawaii will be a delicate task for the President. Apparently the field of selection is limited to ex-President Dole and Mr. Harold Sewall. The claims advanced for Mr. Dole seem to us decidedly stronger than those presented in behalf of Mr. Sewall. Mr. Dole has been familiar with Hawaii all his life. He held high judicial office there before the revolution that overthrew the royal government. He seems to have won the confidence of the foreign community without forfeiting the regard of the native element. Probably no man knows the islands better than Mr. Dole. Mr. Sewall is a "smart man" with a great deal more young ambition than proved capacity for statesmanship in a record which, for so short a one, fairly bristles with unpleasantnesses, personal, political and international. As compared with Mr. Dole he is a carpet-bagger in Hawaii. Possibly the President may select a third man for the governorship.

Mr. Eliza Berry, of this place, says he never had anything do him so much good and give such quick relief from rheumatism as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He was bothered greatly with shooting pains from hip to knee until he used this liniment, which affords prompt relief.—B. F. Baker, druggist, St. Paul, Ohio. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



Lovely Skin Luxuriant Hair

The clearest skin, free from pimples, spots, or blemish, the softest, whitest hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant, lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp, are produced by CURCUTEA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blotches, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapely nails, and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz.: inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. British agent: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. For Sale and Cash. Curcutea Soap, Boston, U. S. A. "All About the Skin," a 16 page book, post free.

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HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

HORN FLIES

Have for some time been the pest of Stock Raisers and Dairy-men.

We have just received a FLY WASH that will keep the Flies off any animal it is put on. It has been well tried here and found to work perfectly. Try a gallon and it will relieve your stock so much that you will wish more.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - 6,000,000
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Total reinsurance - 107,660,000

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Capital their reinsurance companies - 85,000,000
Total reinsurance - 93,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
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2- Fire Funds, £2,750,000 0 0
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The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

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